



apricot

FT1200

Owner's Handbook



OWNER'S HANDBOOK

APRICOT FT1200



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B37 7YS

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SAFETY AND REGULATORY NOTICES

Electrical

The computer uses a safety ground and must be earthed.

The system unit AC power cord is its 'disconnect device'. Ensure that the system unit is positioned close to the AC power outlet and that the plug is easily accessible. The power cord packed with the computer complies with the safety standards applicable in the country in which it is first sold. Use only this power cord. Do not substitute a power cord from any other equipment.

To prevent fire and electric shock, do not expose any part of the computer to rain or moisture and turn off the computer and unplug all power cords before moving or cleaning the system unit, or removing the system cover.

Battery

This product contains a lithium battery:

Do not use a metal or other conductive implement to remove the battery. If a short-circuit is made between its positive and negative terminals the battery may explode.

Replace a discharged configuration (CMOS) battery with one of the same type. Dispose of the battery in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended instructions and **Do not** attempt to recharge, disassemble or incinerate the discharged battery. Keep away from children.

Laser products

Any CD-ROM drive fitted in this system is classified as a CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT according to IEC825 *Radiation Safety of Laser Products (Equipment Classification: Requirements and User's Guide)*. The CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT label is located on the underside of the system unit.



It will be in high visibility colours and bear the details shown above.

Use the CD-ROM drive only as described in this manual. Failure to do so may result in exposure to hazardous radiation.

Ergonomic

When positioning the system unit, monitor and keyboard, take into account any local or national regulations relating to ergonomic requirements.

Standards

Safety

This product complies with the European safety standard EN60950 and amendments 1, 2, 3 and all European country deviations.

Electro-magnetic Compatibility (EMC)

This product complies with the following European EMC standards:

Emissions	EN55022	Class B
Immunity	EN50082	Level 2

This product also complies with the following International EMC standards:

VCCI level 1 (Japan)

German Acoustic Noise Regulation

Sound power level is less than 70 dB(A) according to DIN 45635 Part 19 (ISO 7779).

Notes

All interconnecting cables (e.g. Microphone, headphone and speaker) and communication cables should be less than 2 metres in length. If cable extensions are used, ensure adequate earth connections are provided and screened cables are used.

Legalities

This equipment complies with the following European Directives:

Low Voltage Directive	73/23/EEC
EMC Directive	89/336/EEC
CE Marking Directive	93/68/EEC

and when applicable:

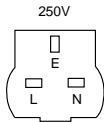
Telecommunications Directive	91/263/EEC
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Caution

This system complies with the CE marking directive and its strict legal requirements. Use only Apricot tested and approved parts. Failure to do so may result in invalidating both the compliance and your warranty. All expansion cards or upgrade components must carry CE marking.

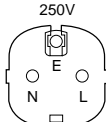
Power connection information

Typical AC plugs



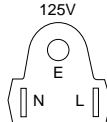
BS1363A

U. K.



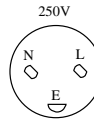
SHUCO

Austria Belgium
Finland France
Italy Germany
Sweden Norway
Holland



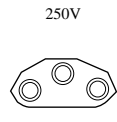
NEMA 5-15P

Taiwan
Thailand
USA
Canada



SRAF 1962/DB16/87

Denmark



ASE 1011

Switzerland

Procedure

Note

Any ancillary equipment using an AC power supply cable should be earthed.

The power supplies in the computer and the monitor are correct for the country in which the system is first sold. Do not alter any switch settings on the rear of the system. If you wish to use the computer in another country it may not be suitable, contact your supplier or an authorised Apricot dealer.

- ◆ Before connecting up any parts of the system, ensure that the AC supply is switched off or disconnected.
- ◆ First connect up the keyboard, mouse, monitor signal cable, and audio cables as appropriate.
- ◆ Connect up **all** AC cables. (System to supply, system to monitor, all related peripherals.) Then switch on or connect the AC supply.
- ◆ Switch on the monitor first, then the computer followed by the peripherals, such as printer or speakers.

Important power switch information

The FT1200 power switch has dynamic control of the power supply electronically. The power supply remains energised until the AC supply is disconnected from the system by removal of its 'disconnect device', i.e. the AC supply cord.

Do not open or remove system panels without:

- ◆ Taking suitable antistatic precautions.
- ◆ Disconnecting the supply cable from the rear of the system.

Warning

The monitor power is not controlled by the system power switch, even if the monitor power cord is connected to the system AC outlet. It must be separately switched off or disconnected.

Power Cable Connections - UK ONLY

This equipment is supplied with an AC power cord that has a moulded, non-removable, 3-pin AC plug.

Always replace the fuse with one of the same type and rating which is BSI or ASTA approved to BS1362.

Always refit the fuse cover, never use the plug with the fuse cover omitted.

Never substitute a power cord from any other appliance. If you suspect a fault with the AC power lead, obtain a replacement from your supplier or authorised maintainer.

1

INTRODUCING YOUR COMPUTER

This chapter gives you a quick tour of your Apricot computer. It details the various features and contains pictorial guides to help you become familiar the various parts of the machine.

Warning

Read the power guidelines which can be found in the 'Safety and Regulatory Notices' section of this manual before using the computer for the first time.

Standard Features

The standard features of the Apricot FT1200 system include:

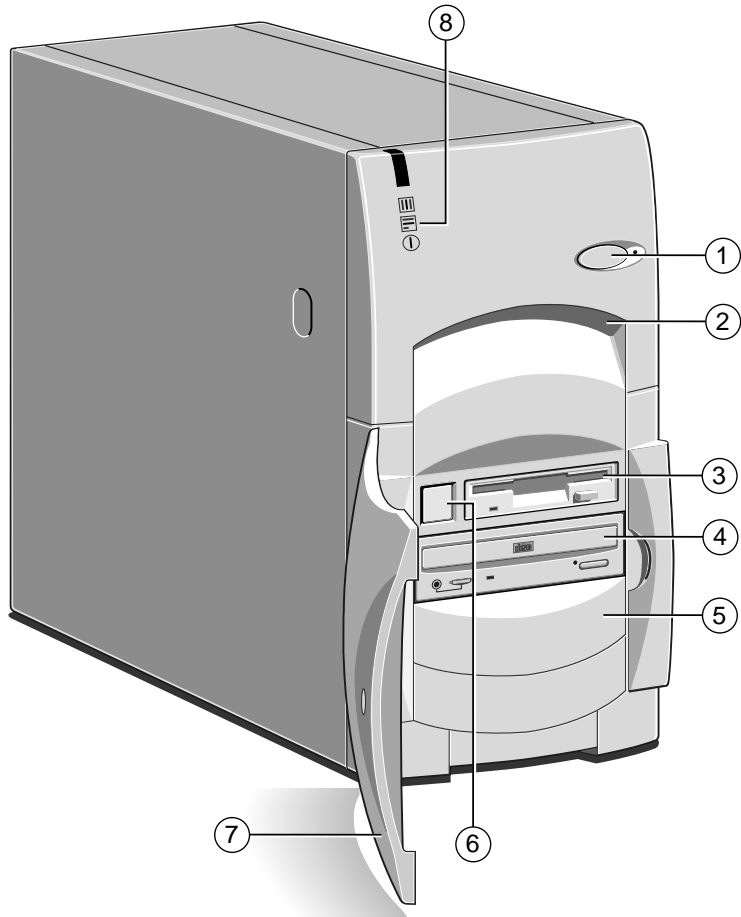
- ◆ Intel PentiumPro system processor with upgrade capability.
- ◆ Memory upgradeable to 192 Mbytes by the use of Extended Data Output (EDO) DIMM memory modules.
- ◆ Primary and secondary IDE/ATA interfaces.
- ◆ IDE ATA-PI high speed CD-ROM drive (on secondary IDE interface).
- ◆ On board Adaptec SCSI interface.
- ◆ Space for further high capacity SCSI hard drives.
- ◆ Six expansion card slots.
- ◆ 1.44 Mbytes 3.5" diskette drive.
- ◆ Dual stacked Universal Serial Bus (USB) high-speed 'serial link' for USB compatible devices as they become available.

Pictorial guides

The following pages show details of the front, back and inside of the system, along with instructions on how to remove the panels to gain access to the inside components.

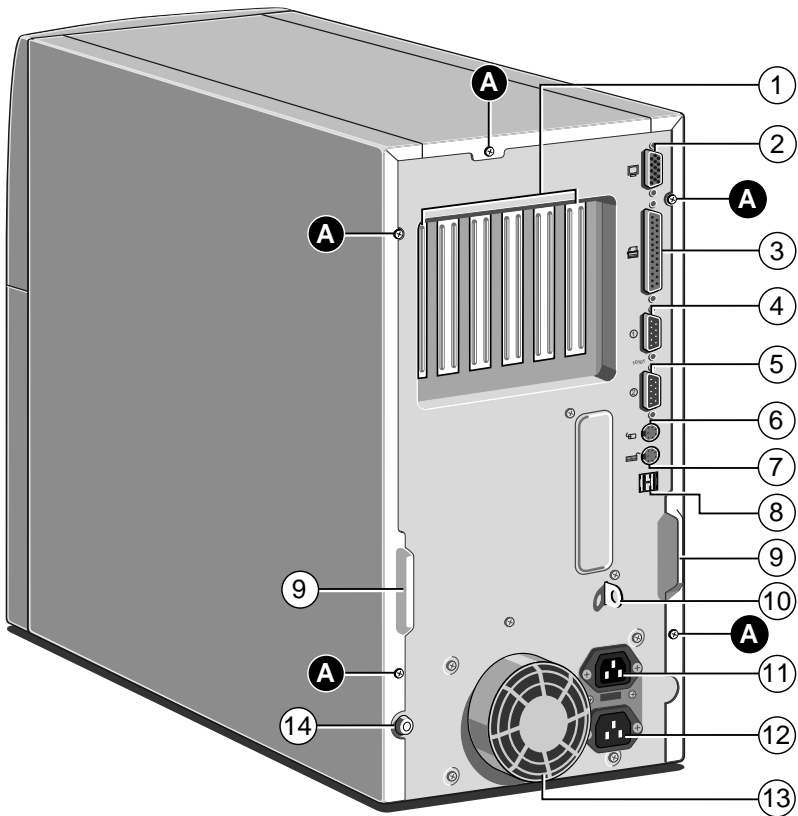
You should study them carefully and familiarise yourself with all the connections and controls before reading the following chapters.

Front View



1	Not in use on this model	6	Power button
2	Lifting point (not to be used on its own)	7	Lockable front door (keep the keys in a safe place)
3	Floppy diskette drive	8	System LEDs: Upper - Reserved Middle - Hard disk accessing Lower - AC power on
4	CD-ROM drive		
5	Available drive bays -e.g. optional tape drive		

Rear View



- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Rear of expansion bay |
| 2 | Not fitted on this model *1 |
| 3 | Parallel or printer port |
| 4 | Serial port 2 |
| 5 | Serial port 1 |
| 6 | PS/2 port for mouse |
| 7 | PS/2 port for keyboard |
| 8 | USB port for future use |

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 9 | Handles to assist side panel removal |
| 10 | Security loop for cable or padlock |
| 11 | AC power output for monitor |
| 12 | AC power input from supply |
| 13 | Protection cover for PSU fan *2 |
| 14 | Main side panel locking |

A Panel fixing screws

*1 A high grade video board is fitted into one of the PCI expansion slots

*2 DO NOT use this to lift the system

Removing panels

For normal access to the motherboard, only the main side panel requires removing, but for fitting expansion boards the main side panel and the top panel both have to be removed. Both side panels will require removal if any drives are to be fitted into the remaining drive bays.

Warning

Turn off the computer, along with all peripherals, and unplug all power cords before removing any panels. Take suitable antistatic precautions while any of the system panels have been removed.

Main panel

1. Unlock the cover with the special key provided. The lock is shown on the drawing opposite.
2. Release the appropriate panel screws.
3. Slide the panel carefully towards the rear of the system using the handle provided.
4. After about 2 to 3 cm movement it is possible to lift the panel vertically clear of the system.

The motherboard and all of its components are now accessible.

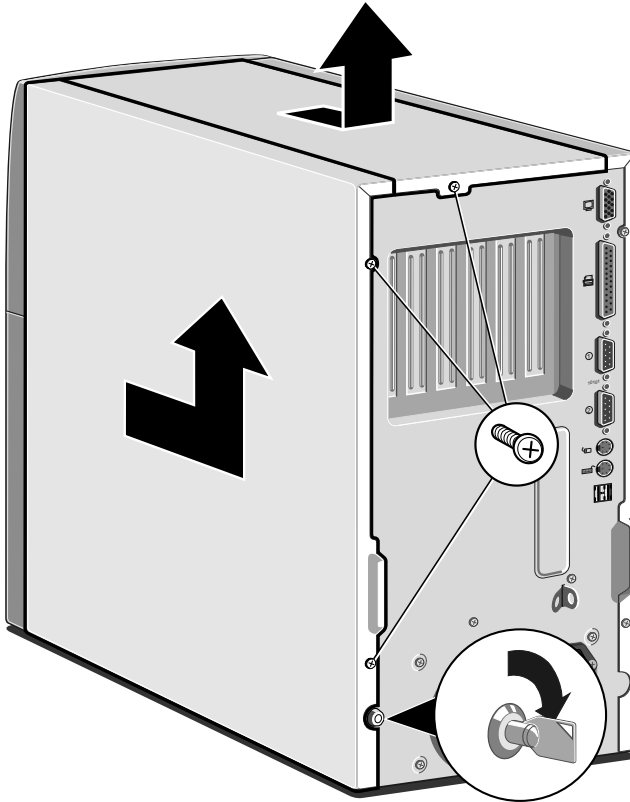
Caution

Exercise care with the removed panels as there are metal fixings and hooks on the inside. These may scratch delicate surfaces.

Top panel

1. First remove the main side panel as detailed above.
2. Remove the top panel retaining screw.
3. Again slide the panel towards the rear of the system.
4. After 2 to 3 cm the panel should be free to lift off.

You can now safely access or fit expansion cards.



Other side panel

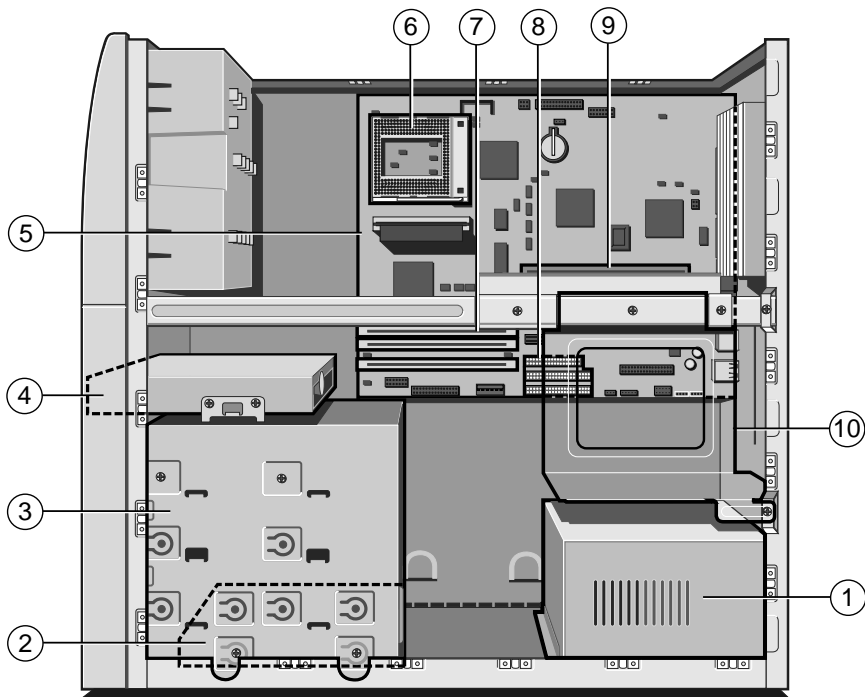
This panel only needs to be removed for access to the drive bay fixing screws. No other components can be reached from this side.

1. Remove the two panel securing screws.
2. Slide the panel carefully towards the rear of the system using the handle provided.
3. After about 2 to 3 cm movement it is possible to lift the panel vertically clear of the system.

The access window to the drive mounting screws is now clearly visible. For instructions on fitting drives see the chapter on adding new drives to your system.

The internal layout

Please note that for clarity, none of the internal ribbon and power connections are shown.



1	Power supply	6	Processor
2	First hard disk	7	Memory
3	Main drive housing -CD-ROM at top	8	Connections for drive ribbon cables
4	Floppy disk drive	9	Expansion riser
5	Motherboard (see motherboard chapter for details)	10	Bay for two additional SCSI hard drives

2

USING YOUR COMPUTER

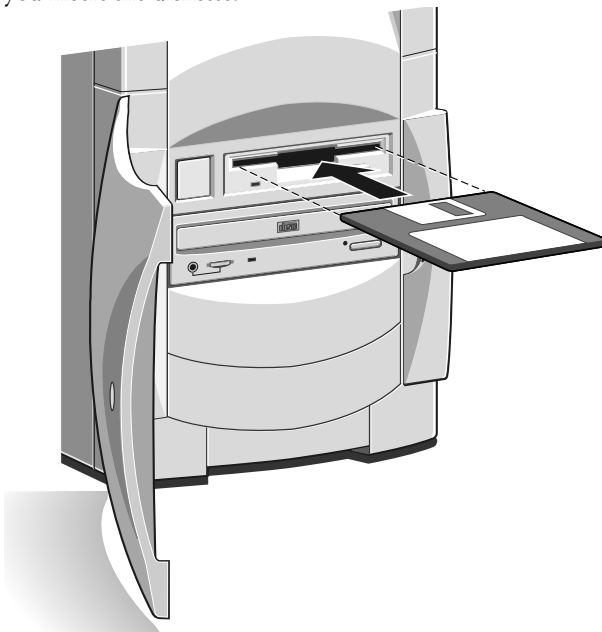
This chapter provides useful information on the correct operation of the drives fitted to your computer.

Using the 3.5" diskette drive

The floppy disk drive is usually configured in the system BIOS as drive **A:**, with a capacity of 1.44 Mbytes.

Inserting a diskette

A diskette is inserted into the diskette drive slot shutter-foremost, and with its label side facing up. Some diskettes have a small arrow on the face of the diskette; this must point towards the drive when you insert the diskette.



Push the diskette all the way in until it engages with the drive mechanism. When the drive's eject button pops out, the diskette is fully engaged.

Removing a diskette

Before attempting to remove a diskette, make sure that the drive is not currently in use (the diskette activity indicator, opposite the drive's eject button must be unlit). Press the eject button on the drive. The drive mechanism disengages and the diskette is ejected half-way out of the drive.

If a diskette becomes stuck in the drive, perhaps because its label has peeled back, do *not* attempt to remove it with tweezers or any similar implement; you risk damaging the drive. Call an authorised maintainer.

The BIOS Setup utility can be used to bar access to the diskette drive. See '*System BIOS and Setup*' for further details.

Care of floppy diskettes

Keep diskettes well away from dust, moisture, magnetic objects, and equipment that generates magnetic fields (such as telephones or monitors). Also, avoid extremes of temperature and exposure to direct sunlight.

Make sure that diskette labels are secure before using the diskette and do not leave diskettes in the drive when the computer is switched off or not in use.

Do not open the metal shutter or touch the disk surface, fingerprints can easily destroy the delicate surface. Store diskettes in a safe place, or locked away in secure storage container.

Using the CD-ROM drive

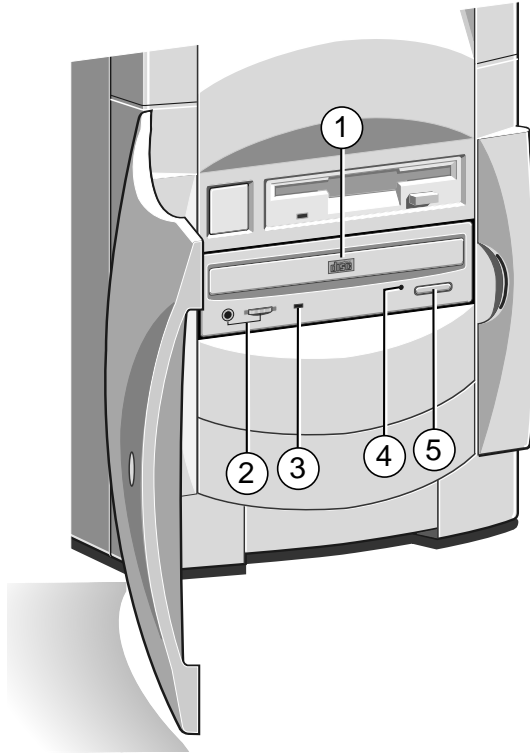
The CD-ROM drive can retrieve multimedia data from CD-ROM discs and multi-session Photo-CD discs. It can also play audio CDs.

Warning

The laser beam inside the CD-ROM drive is harmful to the eyes. Do not attempt to disassemble the CD-ROM drive. If a fault should occur it is advisable to contact an authorised maintainer.

The CD-ROM LED flashes when the CD-ROM tray is opened, and when it is active.

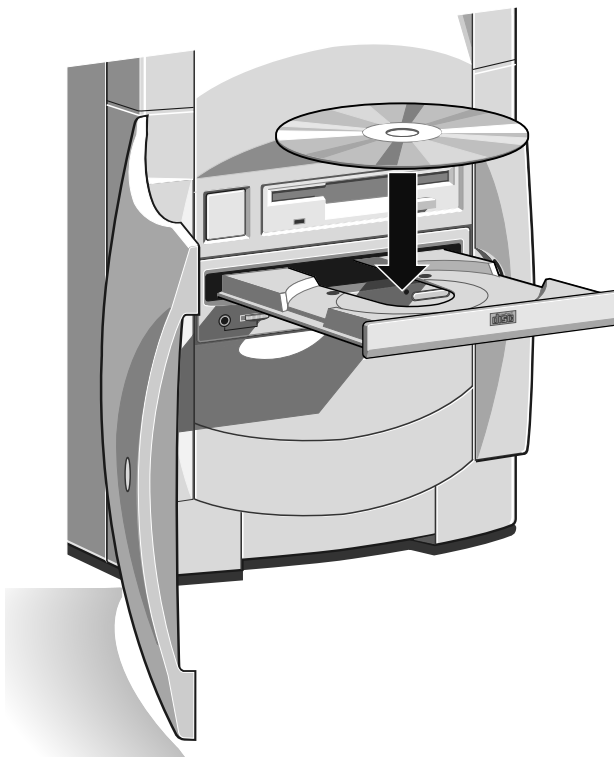
The CD-ROM drive has the following features:



-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Disc drawer |
| 2 | Headphone jack and headphone volume level |
| 3 | Busy indicator |
| 4 | Emergency eject hole |
| 5 | Eject button |

Inserting a compact disc

Press the button on the front of the drive and place the CD label up on the platter:



Push the button again, or gently push the front of the platter to draw it back into the drive.

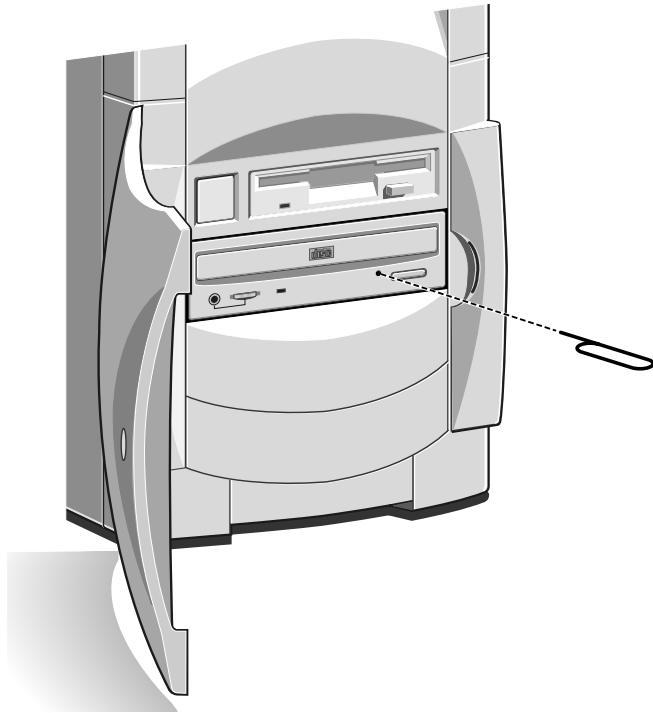
Removing a compact disc

Before attempting to remove a CD, ensure that the drive is not currently active.

Press the Eject button. The drive mechanism disengages and the platter is ejected.

To eject the drawer manually (for example, during a power failure) you must ensure that the computer is turned off. Then insert a thin

metal rod (such as an unwound paper clip) into the emergency eject hole and push, see below:



Care of CDs

Keep CDs well away from dust and moisture, and avoid touching the surface of the CD. Avoid extremes of temperature and exposure to direct sunlight as these may cause the disk to warp.

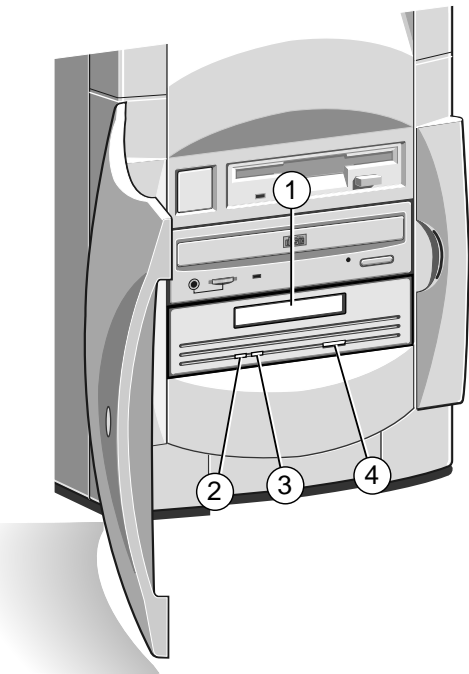
Always store CDs in their original cases wherever possible. Replacement cases are readily available in the larger record stores. CD storage racks are useful as you will find the majority of new software is now supplied in CD format.

Optional DAT tape drive

It is recommended to regularly make a backup of the software on the system hard drives. A DAT tape drive is one of the simplest and most convenient methods. The drive can be obtained from your supplier as an upgrade kit.

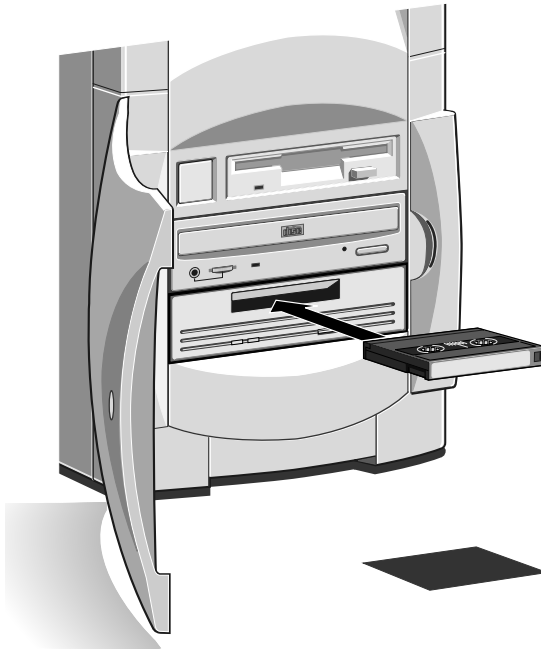
Operating system software can be easily reinstalled from the master software disks or CD-ROMs, but created data from a multitude of server users can not be easily replaced. The common backup method is to use two or three tapes in rotation, either weekly, daily or even twice daily for large organisations with complex networking.

The DAT drive



1	Tape cassette entry slot	3	Drive active (amber)
2	Cassette engaged (green)	4	Cassette eject button

Inserting a DAT tape



Hold the cassette with its metal plate downward and the open tape edge towards the computer. Without using undue force, press the cassette against the drive tape slot. The dust cover will swing open allowing the tape cassette to enter. Push firmly home. With some models of drive, the cassette does not enter the drive completely. The 'Cassette engaged' green light should come on.

Removing a DAT tape

Wait until the amber drive active light goes out and all activity has ceased, then press the Eject button. The cassette will move outwards and is easily lifted clear.

Care of DAT cassettes

Always store cassettes in their original dust tight cases. Keep them away from dust, moisture, magnetic objects, and equipment that generates magnetic fields (such as telephones or monitors). Avoid extremes of temperature and exposure to direct sunlight.

Using your computer

Make sure that labels are secure before use and do not leave cassettes in the drive when the computer is switched off or not in use.

Cleaning your drives

Cleaning a floppy drive

Do not insert cotton buds or other implements into the drive door. If you think the drive needs cleaning, obtain a specialist cleaning kit from a reputable supplier. It will come with instructions for its correct use. It looks like a floppy disk, but has a special head cleaning surface inside which removes dust and fluff from the reading heads and the mechanism. They should be used only once and then discarded.

Cleaning the CD-ROM

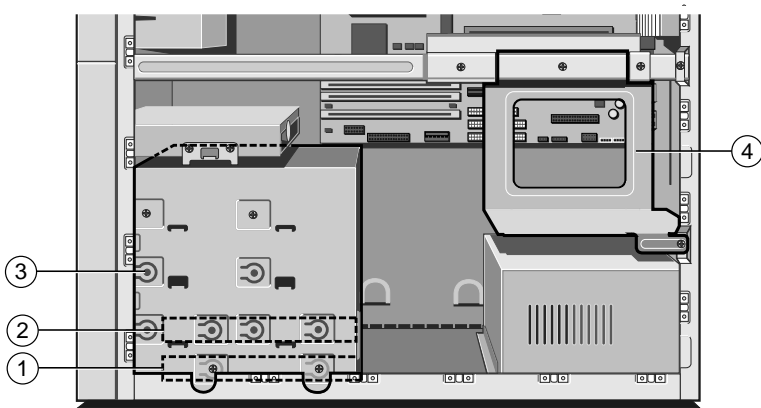
It is recommended that you occasionally use a specialist CD cleaning disk to clean the lens in the drive as it may become dusty and fail to operate. Similar rules apply as for the floppy drive.

Cleaning the DAT drive

The tape transport mechanism and the read/write head should be inspected periodically for dust and debris. Full cleaning is recommended after every 12 hours of use. As with floppy and CD drives, a special cleaning cartridge is available from reputable suppliers, which will be supplied with full instructions for use.

3 ADDING NEW DRIVES

New drive locations



1	First hard disk drive (HDD)	3	Spare drive bay
2	Space for second HDD	4	Bay for two SCSI HDDs

Caution

Apricot Computers Ltd tests many types of hard disks from a variety of manufacturers and all of our upgrade parts are guaranteed. The quality or compatibility of drives obtained from any other source cannot be guaranteed. Any damage caused by fitting non approved drives will not be covered by the system warranty.

SCSI hard drives

If you do not feel confident about the procedure you could have your supplier or service organisation complete it for you.

Your computer can support several SCSI devices, hard drives, tape drives etc. It is possible to install as many devices as there are spaces for. However, if a tape drive is fitted below the CD-ROM drive, only one additional hard drive can be fitted within the main drive bay, in the space above the existing drive.

Second hard drive

1. Turn off the computer and unplug all power cords. Take suitable anti-static precautions and remove the system side panels. Detailed instructions for this are given in chapter 1.

Caution

If you are unfamiliar with the recommended anti-static precautions, refer to the antistatic section at the rear of this handbook.

2. Carefully remove the front bezel blanking insert by pushing it off from the rear with a blunt point. A hole for this is provided inside the system, alongside the main drive bay.
3. Pull out the metal blanking plate on the front of the internal drive bay metalwork.
 - ◇ Additional SCSI drives, of whatever type, all need to be set to have a different 'ID' number. The first or bootable drive is usually set to device '0'. The information supplied with the drive should give details on the setting of 'ID' jumpers.

Caution

If you are using a RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) configuration. Altering the settings on any of your existing drives, risks losing all the data on all of your hard disk drives.

3. Remove any fitted drive mounting brackets from the drive bay and put to one side if not required for the new drive.
4. Slide the new hard drive, (with the drive mounting brackets fitted if required) into the drive bay from the front and secure it with screws into the space immediately above the existing hard drive.
 - ◇ Take great care not to touch the exposed circuit board.

Note

A new drive will usually require mounting brackets to fit into the main drive bay, but the drive caddy is the correct size for half height drives.

5. Connect a power cable from one of the available unused ones.

6. Connect the hard disk ribbon cable to the new drive. The ribbon is striped to indicate pin 1, which usually goes to the end nearest the power connector.
7. Refit the system side panels, metal plate and bezel insert.

It will now be necessary to run the disk preparation utilities to partition and format the disk to your requirements. Your software guide or the operating system HELP should provide information on this topic.

Further drives will have to be installed in the auxiliary hard drive bay above the power supply, which can accommodate two drives. This is easily removed and drives should be fitted into it with their connectors facing the front of the system.

Fitting front drives/accessories

There is sometimes a requirement to fit extra components into the system, such as the DAT drive (described in the previous chapter), extra CD-ROM drives etc.

The drive or accessory you are about to install should have fixing and installation instructions with it, making it a fairly simple task. If you do not feel confident about the procedure you could have your supplier or service organisation complete it for you.

1. Turn off the computer and unplug all power cords. Take suitable anti-static precautions and remove both of the system side panels. It may also be necessary to remove the top panel. Detailed instructions for this are given in chapter 1.

Caution

If you are unfamiliar with the recommended anti-static precautions, refer to the antistatic section at the rear of this handbook.

2. Carefully remove the front bezel blanking insert by pushing it off from the rear with a blunt point. A hole for this is provided inside the system, alongside the main drive bay.
3. Pull out the blanking plate on the front of the internal drive bay metalwork.

Adding new drives

4. Check **before** sliding the device into the system, that any device jumpers have been correctly set, for example, SCSI 'ID'.
5. Carefully slide the new device into the bay from the front and secure it with screws on both sides. Make sure that the front of the device is aligned as close as possible to the front bezel.
6. Fit any control card into an appropriate expansion slot.
 - ◇ Information is given in the following chapter about the correct method of installing cards.
7. Connect a suitable power cable from one of the available unused ones.
8. Follow any additional instructions provided as regards to signal cables etc.
 - ◇ A DAT drive may require a long ribbon cable to reach the controller card fitted into a riser board slot.
9. After checking that no other cables have become dislodged or trapped, refit the system panels.
10. Follow any additional installation instructions as given in the units manuals, such as software or configuration requirements.

4

EXPANSION CARDS

If, having read the following installation instructions, you do not feel confident about installing expansion cards yourself you may wish your supplier or service organisation to fit the card for you.

The only tool required is a small cross-head screwdriver.

Warning

Never carry out any work on the equipment with power applied. Always switch off at the supply and remove the power lead from the equipment before starting work.

Configuring the card

The documentation accompanying the card should tell you what is required. Remember to check any diskettes supplied with the card for README or other help files, **before** you start. If you are in any doubt consult the supplier or manufacturer.

If manual configuration is required, usually with 'Industry Standard Architecture' (ISA) cards, then you will probably need to specify at least two of the following:

- ◆ Interrupt request level (IRQ)
- ◆ Direct memory access (DMA) channel
- ◆ Base input/output (I/O) port address
- ◆ Base memory address

The important thing to understand is that the settings used by the card **must** be different from the settings used by the other hardware in the computer, whether another card or a component on the motherboard, the settings must not **conflict**.

Some settings are done by jumpers and/or switches on the card and are best done **before** installation, others are configured by running installation software after installation. Some cards use a mixture of both methods. Cards often come with pre-configured or default settings. It is best to rely on these settings as much as possible, and change them only if they conflict with other devices.

Caution

This system complies with the CE marking directive and its strict legal requirements. Use only Apricot tested and approved parts. Failure to do so may result in invalidating both the compliance and your warranty. All expansion cards or upgrade components must carry CE marking.

ISA Interrupt request level (IRQ)

The interrupt request level or IRQ is the line over which the expansion card sends a signal to get the attention of, or interrupt, the processor. Many of these are reserved for components on the computer’s motherboard. Some of these interrupts are fixed, others can be re-assigned, or freed by disabling the component with BIOS Setup, as shown in the following table:

<i>IRQ</i>	<i>Default assignment</i>	<i>Available?</i>
IRQ0	System timer	No
IRQ1	Keyboard controller	No
IRQ2	System	No
IRQ3	Serial port 2	Optionally
IRQ4	Serial port 1	Optionally
IRQ5	Audio (if fitted)	Yes
IRQ6	Diskette controller	No
IRQ7	Parallel port	Optionally
IRQ8	Real time clock	No
IRQ9		Yes
IRQ10		Yes
IRQ11		Yes
IRQ12	Mouse	No
IRQ13	Coprocessor	No
IRQ14	Primary ATA/IDE interface	Optionally
IRQ15	Secondary ATA/IDE interface	Optionally

IRQ3 is available if you disable serial port 2 with the BIOS Setup utility.

IRQ4 is available if you disable serial port 1.

Do **not** disable either one unless you have no intention of using the affected port. Similarly, if you have no intention of using the parallel port, you can disable it with the BIOS Setup utility, completely freeing IRQ7 for use by an expansion card.

Direct memory access (DMA) channel

Some hardware devices can use a DMA channel to access system memory without directly burdening the processor. Computers have DMA channels numbered DMA0 to DMA7. The following table gives details of which ones may be available:

<i>DMA</i>	<i>Default assignment</i>	<i>Available?</i>
DMA0		Yes
DMA1	Default (8 bit) Audio	Optionally
DMA2	Diskette/floppy disk controller	No
DMA3	Enhanced Capabilities Port (default)	Optionally
DMA4	System	No
DMA5	Default (16 bit) Audio	Optionally
DMA6		Yes
DMA7		Yes

Base input/output (I/O) port address

I/O ports are used by the processor to communicate with hardware devices. Some expansion cards are also controlled by I/O ports. The base I/O port address specifies where the card's ports begin. The following table lists the I/O ports used by devices on the motherboard. Any ports not listed below may be available for an expansion card. This extensive list continues on the next page.

<i>I/O ports</i>	<i>Default assignment</i>
000h-01Fh	DMA controller 1
020h-021h	Interrupt controller 1
034h, 038h, 03Ch	Alternate Local bus ATA/IDE
040h-05Fh	System timer
060h-06Fh	Keyboard controller
070h-07Fh	Real-time clock, NMI mask

Expansion cards

<i>I/O ports</i>	<i>Default assignment</i>
080h-09Fh	DMA page register
0A0h-0A1h	Interrupt controller 2
0B4h, 0B8h, 0BC h	Local bus ATA/IDE
0C0h-0DFh	DMA controller 2
0F0h, 0F1h	Math coprocessor busy (clear/reset)
0F8h-0FFh	Math coprocessor
1F0h-1F7h	Hard disk drive controller
200h-207h	Game I/O (disable)
220h-22Fh, 230h-233Fh	Sound blaster system
240h-24Fh, 250h-253Fh	Alternate Sound blaster system
278h-27Fh	Parallel port 2
2B0h-2DFh	Alternate VGA
2F8h-2FFh	Serial port 2
300h-301Fh	Alternate MIDI (disable)
330h-331Fh	MIDI
378h-37Fh	Parallel port 1
388h-38Fh	FM synthesiser
3B0h-3BFh	Monochrome display and printer adapter
3B4h, 3B5h, 3BAh	Video subsystem
3C0h-3C5h	VGA
3C6h-3C9h	Video DAC
3CAh-3DFh	VGA
3F0h-3F7h	Diskette drive controller
3F8h-3FFh	Serial port 1

Base memory address

Some expansion cards are fitted with memory of their own, usually read-only memory (ROM) containing functional extensions to the computer’s BIOS (basic input/output system) ROM. Some cards also have random-access memory (RAM).

In order that this memory can be recognised by the system processor, it must be mapped somewhere within the computer’s own address space. By setting the base memory address you specify

where the card's memory begins within the address space. Typically, an expansion card's memory must be mapped onto the addresses between C8000h and DFFFF in upper memory. With most modern expansion cards this is fully automatic.

The card's documentation should list its possible base memory addresses. You will also need to know how much memory the card has, so that you can leave the right gap between this card's base address and the next.

Cards often come with pre-configured or default settings. It is best to rely on these settings as much as possible, and change them only if they conflict with other devices.

Installing a card

Installing expansion cards can be one of the most difficult operations you may ever perform within your computer. If you are in any doubt, or come into difficulties you are unable to resolve, contact the supplier of the expansion card or ask your Apricot dealer for advice or assistance.

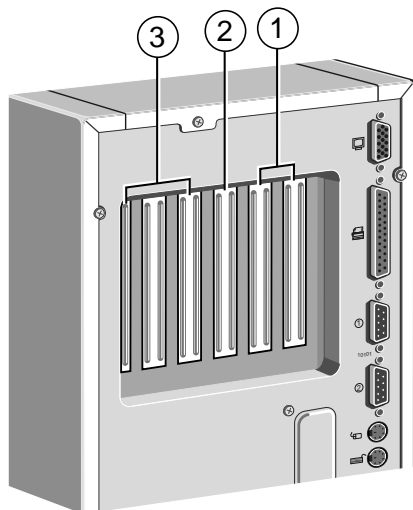
1. Turn off the computer and unplug all power cords. Take suitable anti-static precautions and remove the system side and top panels, detailed information is given in chapter 1.

Caution

If you are unfamiliar with the recommended anti-static precautions, refer to the antistatic section at the rear of this handbook.

2. At the rear of the system unit are metal blanking plates, one for each expansion card slot. To ensure the front edge of a full length card is securely supported you will find card guides on the front of the machine, on the back of the fan assembly.
3. First decide in which of the available slots you wish to install the card. Not all slots will accept the same type of card.
4. Remove the blanking plate of the chosen slot by removing its securing screw, then sliding the blanking plate out of its slot. Keep the screw, it will be needed later to secure the card.

Expansion cards



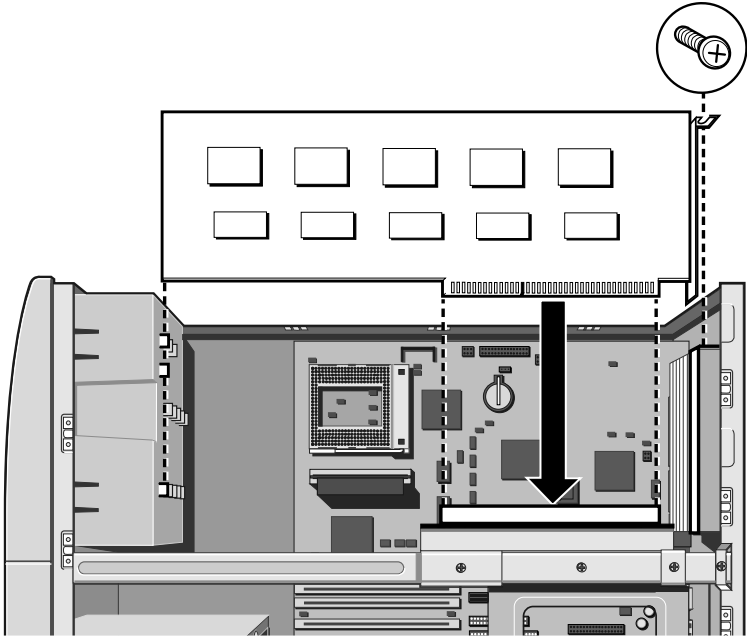
1	Full PCI	3	Full ISA
2	Full PCI/ISA shared slot		

5. If the card you are installing is configured by the means of jumpers or switches, check that it is correctly configured before proceeding.

Note

*If the card uses the video feature connector (VFC) on the motherboard, or any separately installed video board, you may need to connect this **before** you install the card.*

6. Position the expansion card alongside the slot in which you wish to install it. If it is a full length card, align the end with the slot in the rear of the fan assembly.
 - ◇ Note that PCI cards have their components on the *opposite side* to ISA cards.



7. Slide the card into the slot ensuring that the card edge connector engages correctly with the socket on the riser board. **Do not** use excessive force.
8. Secure the card by replacing the screw that you removed in Step 4.
9. Connect any necessary signal cables to the card. See the documentation for the card for information.
10. Check to ensure no other cables or connectors have become dislodged and replace the system panels.
11. Read the manuals supplied with the card and follow any other installation requirements, such as software etc.

5

TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter offers advice if you suspect a fault with your computer. It is concerned mainly with problems caused by the computer itself, problems more often arise from other sources such as your operating system or application software.

It must also be remembered that it can be very easy to leave off or dislodge cables and connectors inside the computer when fitting expansion cards, or upgrading the motherboard, or indeed anything that may require temporary removal of the system cover.

If in doubt

Turn off the computer and unplug the power cord before consulting your supplier or maintenance provider. Make a note of any of the symptoms, error codes, display messages etc., before calling.

Problems when starting

If you suspect a blown fuse

In the United Kingdom, and some other countries, AC plugs contain fuses. Your Apricot computer is initially supplied and fitted with the correct supply cable and fuse for operation in the country in which it is sold. If the fuse in the system's unit AC plug blows when you turn on the computer, this may be caused by an AC power surge, but is more often a symptom of problems with the computer or its peripherals. Follow these steps:

1. Turn off the computer and unplug all power cords.
2. Unplug all peripherals.
3. Try to discover the cause of the fault. If none is apparent, replace the blown fuse with one of the same rating, reconnect the system unit power cord and try to turn it on again.
4. If the replacement fuse blows, call your supplier or maintenance provider.
5. If the replacement fuse does not blow, reconnect one peripheral at a time and switch it on. Repeat this step for each peripheral in turn.

Power-on self-test (POST)

Whenever the computer is turned on, the power-on self-test (POST) routine tests various hardware components, including memory, and compares the actual configuration of the computer with that recorded in configuration (CMOS) memory. During this time, BIOS sign-on and POST messages are displayed.

A configuration discrepancy could arise if you have just installed or removed a hardware option (for example, if you have added or replaced memory). In this case you may be diverted directly into the BIOS Setup utility.

If POST detects a hardware fault, one or more POST error codes and messages are displayed. A full list of these is given at the end of '*System BIOS and Setup*'. You may also be prompted to "Press the F1 key to continue" or "Press any key when ready".

Your first action should be to turn off the computer, wait 20 to 30 seconds, and then turn it on again to see if the error is transitory or persistent. Persistent POST errors may indicate a fault in the system.

- ◆ Check that all external cables are securely connected.
- ◆ Try running the BIOS Setup utility to reconfigure the system.
- ◆ Open up the system unit and check that all internal signal and power cables are securely connected.

If the problem persists, call your supplier or authorised maintainer.

Failure to boot

On completion of POST, the computer attempts to boot from a system diskette or bootable hard disk partition. The table below lists some of the messages that might appear during the boot sequence.

<i>Boot failure message</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Non-system disk or disk error	The diskette drive contains a non-system diskette. Replace it with a system diskette and press F1.
Diskette read failure	The diskette is either not formatted or defective. Replace it with a system diskette and press F1.
No boot sector on fixed disk	The hard disk has no active, bootable partition or is not

<i>Boot failure message</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Fixed disk read failure	formatted. Insert a system diskette, press F1, and format the hard disk as described in your operating system manuals. The hard disk may be defective. Press F1 to retry. Make sure the drive is correctly specified in the BIOS setup utility. If the problem persists, insert a system diskette, press F1, backup the data held on the defective hard disk and try reformatting it.
No boot device available	This may indicate a fault in the diskette or hard disk drive, or perhaps a damaged system diskette. Press F1 to retry, using another system diskette, if possible. Make sure that the Startup Devices option is correctly specified with the BIOS Setup utility. If the problem persists contact your supplier or authorised maintainer.

Troubleshooting checklist

If you encounter a problem with the computer the following sections suggest checks to make before you alert your dealer, authorised maintainer or support organisation. The checks listed cover the causes of common problems.

Connections

Check that all power and signal cables are securely connected to the correct port on the computer.

The keyboard and mouse are particularly easy to connect into the wrong port. Although the connectors are identical, the keyboard will not work if plugged into the mouse port, and vice versa.

The two serial ports also appear identical. If you have a problem make sure that the cable is connected to the port you are trying to use.

Power

Check that the AC power supply is switched on, and that the fuse in the AC plug (if any) has not blown. If the system still does not seem to be getting power, obtain another power cord from your supplier.

Monitor

If there is no display check that the monitor is turned on, and the brightness and contrast controls are not too low.

If you have fitted a new video controller expansion card and subsequently encounter problems try disabling the on-board video controller by removing a jumper from the motherboard. See the chapter '*System motherboard*' for more information.

Expansion cards

If an expansion card does not work, check that all internal cables are securely connected, that the card is configured correctly, that its use of system resources does not conflict another card or motherboard component, and that legacy resources (if it is an ISA card) are properly declared in the BIOS setup utility. Check also that the software which drives or uses the card is correctly configured. Check in the chapter, '*Expansion Cards*' for information, and in '*System BIOS and Setup*' to see whether your chosen settings are useable.

System BIOS

Check finally the system BIOS to ensure that it has not been disturbed from the original settings. If the settings appear to have altered, there may be a fault with the CMOS battery. See '*System motherboard*' and '*System BIOS and Setup*'.

The system's disk drives

Refer also to Chapter 2, '*Using your computer*'.

Floppy disk drive

If you have problems accessing a diskette or floppy disk, check that it is inserted correctly, that it has been correctly formatted, that it is not write-protected, and that the permissions assigned by the BIOS allow the intended access. Some application software also may not allow you to read or write to floppy disks during certain other operations, or until you are about to exit the programme.

CD-ROM drive

If you have problems accessing a CD, check that you have allowed a few seconds for the disk to spin up to full speed, that the disk is the correct way up in the drive, printed side upwards, and that it is a data CD. Remember that with a conventional CD-ROM drive you cannot write to a CD.

Hard disk drive

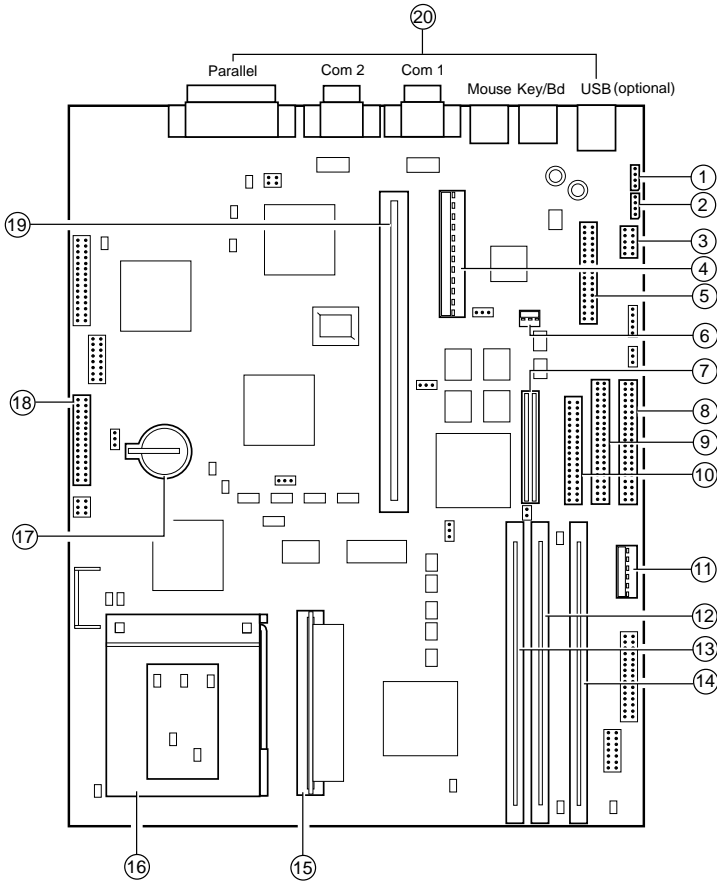
SCSI drives

If you have just fitted a new SCSI drive, or device, check that you have used a valid 'ID' that does not conflict with other SCSI drives or devices in the system. Look in any documentation for information.

On boot up, just after POST, a list is displayed of the devices attached to the SCSI interface, which shows the device, its parameters and the set 'ID'.

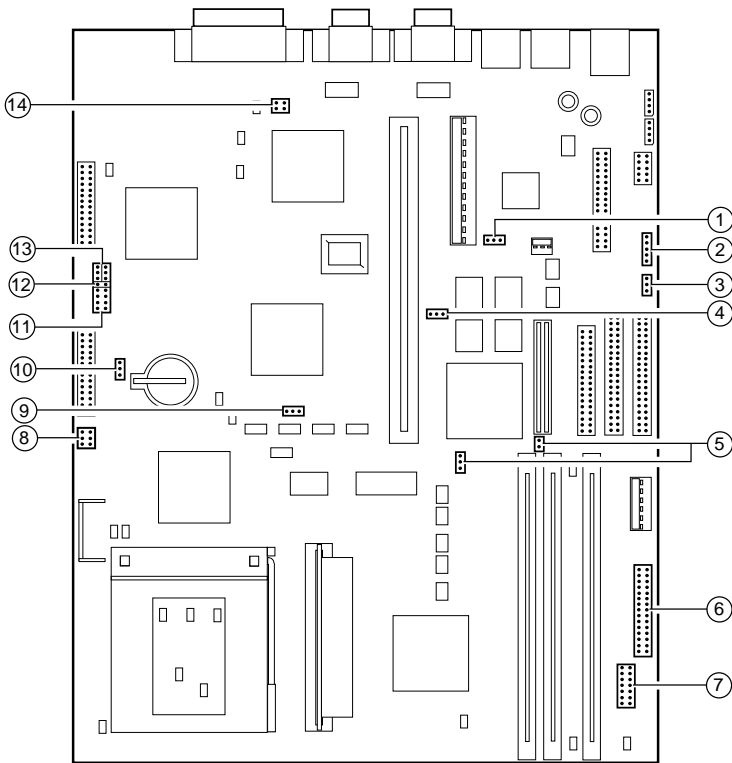
6 SYSTEM MOTHERBOARD

Major board features



1	CD-ROM audio connector	8	IDE primary connector	15	VRM8 socket
2	Aux. audio connector	9	IDE secondary connector	16	ZIF socket for processor
3	modem audio input	10	Floppy drive connector	17	CMOS battery (CR2032)
4	Main PSU connections	11	PSU 3.3V aux. connector	18	Diagnostic board port
5	Rear audio connections	12	Memory slot, MM1	19	Expansion riser socket
6	PSU logic control (not used)	13	Memory slot, MM2	20	External ports
7	SCSI connector	14	Memory slot, MM3		

Jumpers and control connections



1	J80 - audio enable/disable	8	PL74 and PL75 - fan connectors
2	PL86 - speaker links	9	J70 - Reserved. Do not move.
3	J40 - hard disk LED select	10	J72 - battery disconnect
4	J71 - Reserved. Do not move	11	J1 to 4 - CPU clock divisor
5	J90 and J91 - SCSI setting links	12	J32 - board bus frequency
6	PL70 and PL71 - case connections	13	J30 and J31 - BIOS links
7	PL20 - front bezel daughterboard	14	J60 - floppy drive setting

Warning

Do not alter jumper settings under normal operation as permanent damage could be caused to motherboard components.

Processor clock multiplier, J1 to 4

<i>J1</i>	<i>J2</i>	<i>J3</i>	<i>J4</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
I	I	I	I	2
I	I	O	I	3
I	I	I	O	4
I	I	O	O	5
I	O	I	I	5/2
I	O	O	I	7/2
I	O	I	O	9/2
I	O	O	O	11/2
O	X	X	I	Strictly reserved
O	O	O	O	2

I= jumper fitted O=No jumper X=Don't care

Bus speed select, J32

<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Jumper J32</i>
60 MHz	No jumper
66 MHz	Jumper fitted

Flash BIOS, J30 & J31

<i>Recovery J30</i>	<i>Program enable J31</i>
2-3, Normal	1-2, Enable
1-2, Recover	2-3, Disable

Battery backup, J72

<i>Erase CMOS settings</i>
1-2, Normal
2-3, >1 sec. to discharge

Audio disable, J80

<i>Audio J80</i>
1-2, Enable Audio
2-3, Disable Audio

On-board SCSI Interface, J90 & J91

<i>Link</i>	<i>SCSI Enable - J90</i>	<i>SCSI Type - J91</i>	<i>Link</i>
1 - 2	Enable SCSI	Non Ultra SCSI	ON
2 - 3	Disable SCSI	Ultra wide SCSI	OFF

Hard drive LED, J40

<i>J90 setting (see above)</i>	<i>Set J40 as follows:</i>
SCSI Disabled (IDE drives fitted)	1 - 2
SCSI Enabled (SCSI drives fitted)	2 - 3

Floppy Disk mode, J60

<i>Pins</i>	<i>Floppy options J60</i>
1-3	3-mode operation <i>Software control for 1.2Mb mode operation in Japan</i>

Speakers, PL86 (if fitted)

This is only for special system cases with internal stereo speakers, the normal casing is only fitted with a single ‘beep’ type speaker, connected to PL71.

<i>Pins</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Connection PL86</i>
1	Stereo - Left	Left speaker = pins 1 and 2
2	Audio ground	
3	Mono	Mono = pins 3 and 2
4	Link	Link 4 and 5 for mono
5	Stereo - Right	Right speaker = pins 5 and 6
6	Audio ground	

Fan Connectors, PL73 & PL74

<i>Pins</i>	<i>CPU Fansink PL73</i>	<i>Pins</i>	<i>Main fan PL74</i>
1	Ground	1	Ground
2	Fan Fail	2	Controlled supply
3	+ 12 volts	3	Ground

Front and panel connectors, PL70 & PL71

<i>Row A - PL70</i>	<i>Pins</i>	<i>Row B - PL71</i>
Power (PSU control)	1	Standby switch
Power return	2	Standby switch return
(Connected to pin 6)	3	Vcc
Keyed	4	Keyed
Hard disk LED signal	5	IRDA input
Hard disk LED pullup	6	Ground
Ground	7	IRDA output
Keylock switch	8	Ground
Keylock switch return	9	Not used
Power on LED signal	10	Not used
Power on LED return	11	Speaker out (BEEP)
Standby LED signal	12	Message LED signal
Standby LED return	13	Message LED pullup
Reset switch return	14	Not used
Reset switch	15	Not used

Front panel connector, PL20

Analogue ground	1	2	KEYED
No connection	3	4	No connection
No connection	5	6	No connection
Message LED (control 2)	7	8	No connection
Message LED (control 1)	9	10	5 V supply (fused)
IR transmit	11	12	RTS
IR receive	13	14	Digital ground

Replacing the CMOS battery

The battery is a 3 volt lithium type (CR2032 or equivalent) typically used in calculators, watches and other small, battery-powered electronic items. The average battery life is between 3 and 5 years.

Read carefully the following instructions before commencing work.

1. Turn off the computer and unplug all power cords. Take suitable anti-static precautions and remove the system unit cover.
2. Identify the battery holder, identified at position '17' on the motherboard diagram.
3. Carefully disconnect and remove any expansion cards that may obstruct easy access to the battery. Take note of any cable positions before removal.

Warning

Do not use a metal or other conductive implement to remove the battery. If a short-circuit is accidentally made between its positive and negative terminals, it may cause the battery to explode.

4. Lift the edge of the battery far enough to clear the base of the holder, then slide the battery from under the contact spring.
5. Taking care not to touch the top or bottom surface of the battery, pick up the replacement with the positive (+) terminal upwards and slide the battery into the holder from the same side the old battery was removed.
6. Replace any expansion cards you had to remove in step 4 and replace the system unit cover.
7. Dispose of the old battery according to the makers instructions.

When you next turn on the computer you will have to run the BIOS Set-up utility to enter the hardware configuration. See 'System BIOS and set-up' for guidance.

Upgrading the motherboard

Caution

Care must be taken in the purchase of upgrade parts to ensure both compatibility with the system and the compliance with appropriate approvals and certification, e.g. CE marking within Europe. Using non-approved parts may invalidate your warranty and system approvals.

The only tool required to complete the installation of the upgrades is a small cross-head screwdriver.

Read all the instructions through carefully before starting. The tasks are not difficult, but if you do not feel confident about the work involved, you may wish to have your supplier or service organisation complete it for you.

Warning

Never carry out any work inside the computer with AC power applied. Turn off the computer and unplug all power cords before starting work.

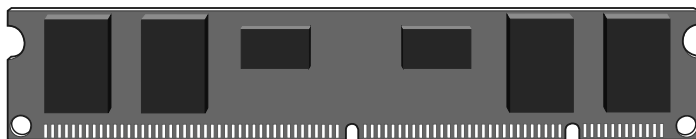
Adding more memory

DIMM specification

Memory can be fitted in three vertical DIMM sockets which must be populated with gold contact, 3.3V, 72-bit unbuffered EDO type DIMMs having 60 ns timing.

The three DIMM slots accept DIMMs of 16, 32 and 64 Mbytes in any combination, to the maximum of 192 Mbytes.

Fitting and removing DIMMs



Note the indents along the connector edge, they prevent the DIMM from fitting into the socket the wrong way round.

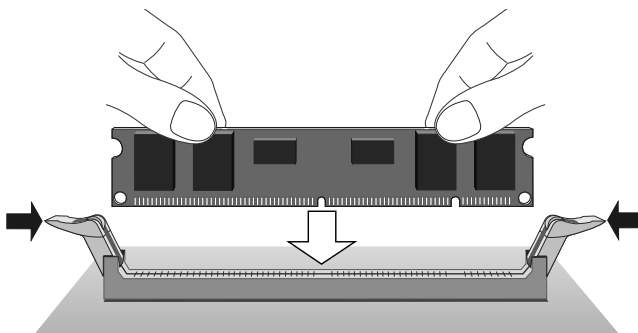
System motherboard

Turn off the computer and unplug all power cords. Take suitable anti-static precautions and remove the main system side panel. Detailed instructions for this are given in chapter 1.

Caution

If you are unfamiliar with the recommended anti-static precautions, refer to the antistatic section at the rear of this handbook.

To install a DIMM



1. Take the module out of its anti-static packaging. Hold it by its ends and avoid touching the metal contacts.
2. Align with and place carefully above the chosen socket, ensuring that the socket end clips are not obstructing.
3. Pushing gently on its top corners, press the DIMM into the socket and make sure the two end clips are snapped into place.

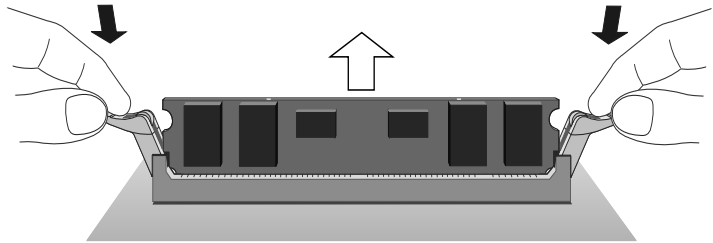
Do not use excessive force.

4. If the module will not fit easily, remove it and start again.
5. Repeat these steps for each module to be installed.

Note

It is not important which memory socket is used first, but it is usual practice to start with the lowest number bank available (socket MM1).

To remove a DIMM



1. Gently press the tabs on both of the end clips at the same time. This will release the DIMM and lift it out of its socket.
2. Lift the module clear of its socket. Hold it by its ends and avoid touching the metal contacts.
3. Place the DIMM in suitable anti-static packaging.

When you have finished, replace and reconnect the drive module you removed earlier, then refit and secure the system unit cover.

The first time you turn on the computer after adding or removing memory, the change will be automatically detected by the system BIOS, if an error message occurs check that you have:

- ◆ Correctly fitted the DIMMs in their slots.
- ◆ Installed DIMMs of the correct type.

It may be necessary to refit the original memory to check if there is a problem with your new modules. If in any doubt contact your supplier. Remember that all new DIMMs must carry the appropriate approval markings etc. to avoid invalidating the system certifications.

Upgrading the processor

The ZIF (zero insertion force) 'type 8' processor socket on the motherboard is designed to accept a variety of Intel **Pentium-Pro** processors. You may wish to upgrade your processor by replacing it with one of higher performance.

Read the following instructions carefully before commencing work.

Changing the processor

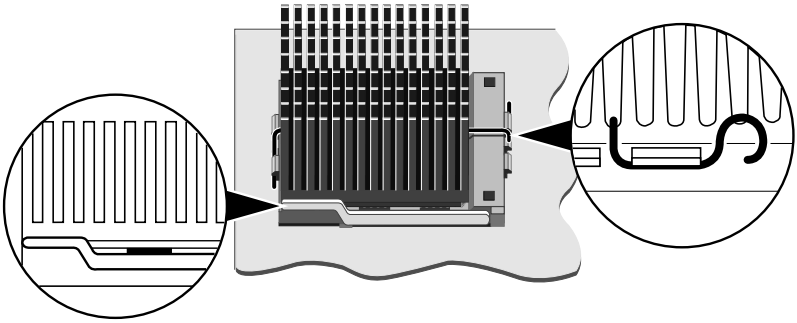
To remove the existing processor:

1. Turn off the computer and unplug all power cords. Take suitable anti-static precautions and remove the main system side panel. Detailed instructions for this are given in chapter 1.

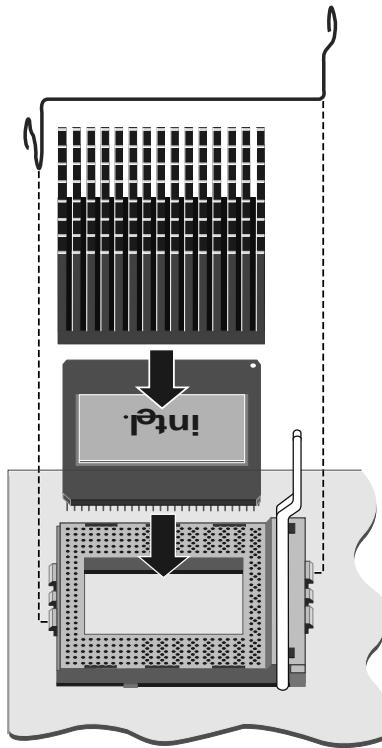
Caution

If you are unfamiliar with the recommended anti-static precautions, refer to the antistatic section at the rear of this handbook.

2. If there are any expansion cards in the way, you may have to remove them. Disconnect any cables connected to the cards, remove the securing screws at the rear of the system unit, then remove the cards.
 - ◇ If the system was in use just before starting this procedure, the processor **will be hot**, wait at least 15 minutes for it to cool down.
3. If there is no processor fan, a strong spring clip secures the large heatsink to the processor. Release the end of the spring from the hook on the front of the ZIF socket with care and slide the heatsink clear.
 - ◇ Handle carefully as there may be heat transfer compound on the heatsink face.
 - ◇ There may be a power lead for the fan if the processor has one fitted. Take note of the fan power lead polarity before releasing it from its board connection.
4. A lever attached to the ZIF socket secures the processor in the socket. Unhook the lever from under the clip in the locked position. Lift it upright (at right-angles to the motherboard). There may be a little stiffness at the beginning and end of the lever's movement.
 - ◇ The illustrations opposite show the clip, lever locking mechanism and the processor socket along with the organisation of the whole assembly.



5. Lift the processor out of the socket and place it on an anti-static surface outside the system unit. Hold the processor by its edges and *avoid touching any of the metal pins*.



To fit the upgrade processor

1. Ensure that the securing lever on the ZIF socket is still in the upright position.
2. Take the upgrade processor out of its anti-static packaging. Hold the processor by its edges and avoid touching the metal pins. The upgrade processor and the ZIF socket are keyed to ensure that the processor is installed in the correct orientation. (The pin pattern is totally different at one end.) It will only fit into the socket one way.
3. Place the processor in the socket, making sure that it is correctly aligned and that you do not bend or otherwise damage the pins. **Do not use excessive force.**
4. Move the ZIF socket lever to the locked position. Apply just enough pressure to overcome the resistance offered by the lever. Ensure that it is firmly hooked into its down position.
5. Refit the heatsink if the new processor was supplied without one and secure correctly the retaining spring. **Ensure the heatsink is central on the processor and is securely held.**
 - ◇ If the spring is no longer required, remove it completely by disengaging it from its hook on the rear of the ZIF socket.
 - ◇ The upgrade processor may have a fan power lead to be connected to the pins on the board (PL73). The 'overdrive' type processor however may have its own internal connection for the fan power supply.
6. **Now adjust the processor multiplier and external bus clock speed links** on the motherboard, (Jumpers 1-4 and 32) in conjunction with the new processor's data sheet.

Warning

Ensure that the supply lead for the front casing fan is still connected to PL74 to ensure adequate airflow over the processor assembly.

This processor requires continuous airflow.

7. Return to their original position any expansion cards that had been removed earlier, then refit and secure the system side panel.

7

SYSTEM BIOS AND SETUP

The basic input-output system (BIOS) is permanently encoded in an area of read-only memory (ROM). It can be modified or upgraded if necessary, but this is recommended to be undertaken by an authorised engineer. It requires specialist software.

BIOS Setup is a utility within the computer BIOS. Its main purpose is to allow you to view and alter the computer hardware configuration. It is also used to configure various security and power-saving options.

The current configuration is kept in a special area of memory, called CMOS memory, and maintained by a small battery, so the configuration is preserved while the computer is switched off, along with other settings like the date and time.

Caution

The BIOS has been set in our factory for the optimum system performance and operation. It is not advisable to alter any settings under normal use.

Entering Setup

Not long after turning on your computer, the Mitsubishi symbol appears at the top right hand side of the screen:



While this symbol is displayed and the memory is counting, you can press the F1 key to enter the BIOS Setup utility. You can only enter the setup utility at this time and by this method. It will take a few seconds for the utility to load.

Hint

A page is provided at the end of this chapter to make a note of your current BIOS settings.

If Setup runs on its own




This can happen for three reasons:







- ◆ Power on self test (POST) detects a configuration error or fault. This will result in either a BEEP code or one or more of the error messages listed at the end of this chapter. If a fault persists, make a note of error messages and the current configuration settings before calling an authorised maintainer.
- ◆ The CMOS battery may be running down. You may get spurious error messages. If this happens every time you turn on the computer, you may have to change the battery, instructions for this are given in the ‘Motherboard’ chapter.
- ◆ The configuration may have been changed, for example by the addition of more system memory, a new hard drive, or an expansion card. In this case you may have to define and check the new configuration.

In any areas where the POST has detected changes, or there is some contentious issue, the BIOS setup menu’s buttoned items will change to show an arrowhead symbol. This can be followed down through any further levels of menu until you arrive at the screen with the change on it.

Control keys

A number of keys are used within the BIOS Setup utility, to select items on the screen, and change the settings. The two lines at the bottom of the screen indicate what you can do at any given time. The following are the keys and their function:

Keys to use	Function
	Provides help on the highlighted topic, pressing it again transfers you to the general help pages.
	Exit either the setup, or go back a page if in a sub-menu.
	Scroll through a menu list.

Keys to use	Function
	To toggle values or settings.
	The enter key, to select the highlighted item.
	Numbers, used in places where values are to be entered.
	Used when required, similar to numbers.
	Restores the original settings in force when you entered BIOS setup.
	To restore the original default setting

Main menu screen

When you start BIOS Setup a main menu screen appears with the following options:

- **System summary**
- **Devices and I/O ports**
- **Date and time**
- **System Security**
- **Start options**
- **Advanced setup**
- **Plug and Play**
- **Error Log**
- **Power management**

Save settings

Restore settings

Load default settings

Exit setup

Lines with a • bullet in front of them have further menus or dialog boxes associated with them, and are described later in this chapter.

System BIOS and Setup

The Save Settings options saves any changes that you have made so far.

The Restore Settings option restores the settings that were in effect when you started the BIOS Setup utility (with the notable exception of the Date and Time settings).

The Load Default Settings option restores the BIOS default settings.

Caution

The BIOS defaults may not be appropriate for your particular system. Make a note of ALL the current settings before using the Load Default Settings option or pressing F10.

System Summary

This page cannot be edited, but gives a summary of the system main settings. Changes made in other pages will be reflected here. Make a note of the information on this page before you progress any further, or make any changes.

Devices and I/O ports

Serial ports A & B (COM1 & COM2)

This allows you to select the I/O ports and interrupts used by the two serial ports. The system will normally auto-configure, so it is best to leave these at the default settings.

Parallel port

This allows you to set the I/O port and interrupt used by the parallel port. It should be left at 'Auto-configure' unless required to be set to one of the following:

<i>Parallel Port Mode</i>		<i>Description</i>
Standard		Used for output only.
Extended	Bi-directional	Simple two-way data.
	EPP	Enhanced Parallel Port mode.
	ECP	Extended Capabilities Port mode.

Any parallel port devices that you may wish to attach, such as a tape streamer or external hard drive etc., should have full instructions supplied with them that will tell you if the port capabilities need to be manually altered to one of the extended options listed.

Mouse

This option enables the use of a mouse. The actual presence of the mouse can then be detected by POST. You should not normally disable this setting.

Diskette Controller

This option enables the use of the 3.5" floppy diskette drive. You should not normally disable this setting.

Floppy disk drives

This lets you specify what diskette and floppy disk drives are fitted. Diskette drive A which is fitted by default, is invariably a 1.44 Mbytes 3.5" drive. You will not be required to change this setting.

Video Setup

If selected this opens a screen which details the video controller and the size of the video memory.

IDE Controller

This must be 'enabled' if the system is supplied with an IDE CD-ROM, but may be disabled if all drives are exclusively SCSI.

IDE Drives Setup

The motherboard has two IDE/ATA (Integrated Drive electronics AT-Attachment) interfaces, supporting two drives on each.

However, the computer itself can accommodate only two IDE hard disk drives, on the primary interface, so any removable-media drives, typically a CD-ROM drive, should be connected to the secondary interface.

System BIOS and Setup

Hard disk drives

Hard disk size, type and mode, is auto-detected when the computer is turned on, and the most suitable mode will have been selected. Do not alter this mode as it may cause your hard disk to be inaccessible, or the data to be lost.

Choosing any of the displayed drives opens a screen giving further details of the drive.

Date and Time

Use this to adjust the motherboard's Real Time Clock (RTC). This clock is maintained by the CMOS battery.

Time

The time is in 24-hour format. Use the 'control keys' to move around and change settings.

Date

The date is in the UK Day / Month / Year format. The procedure for setting the date is the same as for the time.

System security

Power-on Password

This option allows you to set a password that is required every time the computer is turned on or rebooted. Only people who know the password will be able to use the computer. The password can be up to seven characters long.

To define a power-on password:

1. In the Power-on Password dialog, type the password in the 'Enter Power-on Password' box, then press the DOWN ARROW key.
 - ◇ To preserve confidentiality, the password is not displayed as you type it.
2. Type the password once more in the 'Enter Power-on Password Again' box.

3. If you want the computer to ask for the power-on password, ensure that Password Prompt is set to “On”. If this option is set to “Off”, the computer will **still require the password but will not ask for it.**
 - ◇ If you do not enter the password on start-up, the keyboard is inoperative! To get round this you may have to boot from a floppy disk in the A: drive.

When the computer is next turned on or rebooted, the user is required to enter the password. If the Password Prompt is set ‘On’, the following prompt will be displayed:

Type your password, then press Enter.

If the Password Prompt option is set to ‘Off’, the user is not prompted at all but will wait for the user to type the password and press ENTER. It is important that authorised users of the computer are told to expect this, or they may think that the computer has stopped working.

The user is allowed three attempts to enter the correct password. If they fail the computer is locked and must be switched off. Turning the computer on again restarts the sequence.

To change or delete the password, select the appropriate option. You may be asked for the existing password to allow any change or deletion.

Administrator Password

The administrator password can be set up in the same way as a power-on password. If you define both an administrator and a power-on password, the computer will only allow you to enter Setup by using the Administrator’s password.

Start Options

Certain features can be set or enabled automatically when the computer boots.

Keyboard Numlock State

If set to 'On' (default), the keys on the numeric keypad (on the right-hand side of the keyboard) will produce numbers when pressed. If 'Off', these keys provide cursor control functions instead.

Keyboard speed

This sets the speed (frequency) at which a pressed key will repeat; either 'Fast' (default) or 'Normal'.

Disketteless Operation

If this is 'Disabled', POST will look for and test the diskette drive, and report an error if the drive is faulty or missing. If 'Enabled', POST will omit the test and continue, provided that another boot device is available (i.e. the hard disk drive).

Displayless Operation

If this option is 'Disabled', POST will look for an attached monitor and report an error if it is faulty or missing. If 'Enabled', POST will allow the computer to start without a monitor.

Keyboardless Operation

If this option is 'Disabled', POST will look for an attached keyboard and report an error if it is faulty or missing. If 'Enabled', POST will allow the computer to start without a keyboard.

Start-up Devices

These options allow you to specify where the BIOS looks for an operating system when it boots. If the computer cannot locate an operating system on the First Startup Device, it tries the Second Startup Device.

Note that if the First Startup Device is set to 'Disabled', the computer will be unable to boot.

By default, the First Startup Device is 'Diskette Drive 0' and the Second Startup Device is 'Hard Disk 0'. this should not normally need to be changed.

Power On Self Test

The POST can be selected to either run only a 'Quick' set of tests or a more thorough (but longer) 'Enhanced' set.

Virus Detection

If this option is 'Enabled', each time the computer boots the BIOS will check the startup device to find if a boot sector virus has crept in. This is not an infallible check against the newer types of viruses, but it can help.

Advanced Setup

Any settings changed here, if incorrect, may cause the system to halt or may cause your software to malfunction. A warning about this appears on the screen when you choose Advanced Setup from the menu.

Cache Control

A simple dialog allows you to enable or disable the computer's memory cache. Some older software is speed sensitive and on rare occasions you may need to disable the cache.

ROM Shadowing

To shadow ROM means to copy its contents into the computer system or random-access memory (RAM). ROM has longer access times and the processor can access RAM faster than ROM. Also, the contents of RAM can be cached for even greater performance. All of the computer system BIOS ROM is shadowed.

The ROM Shadowing option allows you to shadow video BIOS and up to three 32 Kbytes areas of expansion card ROM (that is, ROM fitted on ISA or PCI expansion cards) addressed between C8000h and DFFFFh.

Caution

Shadowing is only appropriate for expansion card ROM. It must not be enabled for expansion card RAM.

System BIOS and Setup

PCI Settings

The only configurable PCI setting is Palette Snooping. This can be 'Enabled' or 'Disabled' and should be enabled **only** for PCI video expansion cards that specify it as being required.

Universal Serial bus (USB)

This is available for future use as more USB devices become available. Leave set to 'enabled'.

Memory settings

This page sets the level of memory testing. The available settings are, 'Disabled', 'Correction', 'Checking and Correction'. The default setting is for 'Correction'.

Pentium Pro features

The only setting is for BU Enable and this should be left 'Enabled'.

Plug and Play

Enabling the Plug and Play adapter configuration will auto-configure any Plug and Play cards but any ISA adapters which do not support Plug and Play will require the system resources to be registered.

There is a separate option for each resource; memory, I/O ports, DMA and interrupts. Some areas are allocated by the system and are not shown. Each resource can be set to either **Plug and Play** or **ISA legacy**. If shown as *Plug and Play*, it is assumed by the system not to be in use by any ISA card or device and therefore will be made available for the PCI auto-configure process.

Although many ISA cards are very simple to configure, the resources they use, if any, **must** be registered in the BIOS. See the chapter dealing with *Expansion*.

Error Log

Any errors reported during the POST routine will be logged in the Error log. The log will display up to three errors detected

It can be reset, but should only be cleared after a note is made of the faults during any diagnostic work.

Power Management

The power management features provided aim to reduce the amount of electricity consumed by your computer if it should be left idle. If your system has Apricot power management software the BIOS settings should all be set to disabled as standard. That will allow use of the software to pre-program power restore events and operations. (incoming messages, alarm calls etc.)

The following menu is available:

Menu option	Choices
Power Management	'On' or 'Off'
Time Till (auto) Power Saving	'Disable', or range of times. (in minutes)
Hard disk Power Saving	'Disable', 'Enable'. (<i>timing fixed at 20 mins.</i>)
Standby Switch Monitor Control	'Disable', 'Enable'.* (* <i>see warning below</i>)

Caution

The monitor supplied with your computer is designed to work with these energy-saving features. If you use another, or older monitor, It may not be compatible. It may cause permanent damage.

Beep codes

No beeps. If no beeps are heard at all the speaker may be disconnected or there may be a speaker circuitry fault.

One short beep. Marks the completion of POST and no functional errors found. You will also get a single beep if you press an invalid key for a power-on password.

Two short beeps. Indicates and draws your attention to an error during POST. This should be accompanied by an error message.

Three short beeps. System memory error, normally accompanied by code 201. Beeps are used when the video cannot display the code.

Continuous beep. Could indicate a serious failure of the system motherboard, or a failure of the speaker circuitry.

System BIOS and Setup

Repeating short beeps. Usually indicative of a keyboard key stuck down, but may be due to the keyboard interface failing.

One long and one short beep. POST has detected an error on the video adapter in the system. There may be no display on the screen.

One long and two short beeps. This means that either the video system is faulty, or that a video I/O adapter ROM is not readable.

Two long and two short beeps. The video subsystem cannot be supported by the main system POST. This can occur when the video subsystem is replaced or changed on site.

Many of these following codes indicate a serious fault and the system may halt. Switch off for 20 to 30 seconds and try again. If the fault persists, make a note of it and call your maintenance provider.

Number of beeps	Meaning
1-1-3	CMOS write/read test failure
1-1-4	BIOS ROM checksum failure
1-2-1	Programmable Interval Timer test failure
1-2-2	DMA initialisation failure
1-2-3	DMA page register read/write test failure
1-2-4	RAM refresh verification failure
1-3-1	First 64K RAM test failure
1-3-2	First 64K RAM parity test failure
1-3-3	Slave DMA register test failure
1-3-4	Master DMA register test failure
1-4-1	Master interrupt mask register test failure
1-4-2	Slave interrupt mask register test failure
1-4-4	Keyboard controller test failure
2-2-2	Search for video ROM test failure
2-2-3	Screen believed inoperable
2-2-4	Timer tick interrupt test failure
2-3-1	Interval timer channel 2 test failure
2-3-3	Time-of-day clock test failure
2-4-3	CMOS memory size against actual compare failure
2-4-4	Memory size mismatch occurred

Error Messages

If you get an error which is not listed or the problem persists, call your maintenance provider.

Code	Cause	Code	Cause
0	Keyboard locked	301	Keyboard clock line failure
062	Boot failure. Default values loaded	301	Keyboard data line failure
101	Timer tick interrupt failure	301	Keyboard stuck key failure
102	Timer 2 test failure	303	Keyboard controller failure
106	Diskette controller failure	604	Diskette drive 0 failure
110	System board memory parity interrupt	604	Diskette drive 1 failure
114	Option ROM checksum failure	605	Diskette unlocked problem
151	Real time clock failure	662	Diskette drive configuration
161	Real time clock battery failure	762	Coprocessor configuration
162	CMOS RAM checksum failure	962	Parallel configuration
162	Invalid configuration information	1162	Serial configuration
163	Time of day not set -preboot	1762	Hard disk configuration
164	Memory size does not match CMOS	1780	Fixed disk 0 failure
165	Add/remove MC card	1781	Fixed disk 1 failure
166	Memory configuration change	1782	Fixed disk 2 failure
175	Bad EEPROM CRC #1	1783	Fixed disk 3 failure
176	System tampered	1800	No more IRQ available
177	Bad PAP checksum	1801	No more room for option ROM
178	EEPROM is not functional	1802	No more I/O space available
183	PAP update required	1803	No more memory <1Mb available
184	Bad POP checksum	1804	No more memory >1MB available
185	Corrupted Boot sequence	1805	Checksum error or 0 size option ROM
186	Hardware problem	1806	PCI-PCI bridge error
187	VPD S/N not set	1962	No bootable device
188	Bad EEPROM CRC #2	2400	Display adapter failed ; using alternate
189	Excessive password attempts	2462	Video configuration
201	Base memory error	5962	IDE CD-ROM configuration
229	External cache failure	8601	Pointer device failure
301	Keyboard failure	8603	Pointer device has been removed

System BIOS and Setup

Notes

Use this area to make a note of your current BIOS settings for future reference.

APPENDIX

Suitable antistatic precautions

Cleaning and transporting

A1

ANTI-STATIC PRECAUTIONS

Static electricity can cause permanent damage to electronic components. You should be aware of this risk, and take precautions against the discharge of static electricity into the computer.

Static electricity can be generated by moving on a chair, brushing against desks or walls, or simply walking across an ordinary carpet. Items handed from one person to another, or being wrapped or unwrapped, can acquire a static charge. Air conditioning systems can also result in very high levels of static.

Clothing made of synthetic fibres is particularly likely to generate static electricity. This static electricity is often completely unnoticed by the wearer, but can be sufficient to cripple or destroy sensitive electronic components in computers.

The computer is at risk from static discharge while the top cover is off, as the electronic components of the motherboard are exposed. Memory modules, cache upgrades and OverDrive processors are other examples of electrostatic sensitive devices (ESSDs).

All work that involves removing the cover must be done in an area completely free of static electricity. We recommend using a Special Handling Area (SHA) as defined by EN 100015-1: 1992. This means that working surfaces, floor coverings and chairs must be connected to a common earth reference point, and you should wear an earthed wrist strap and anti-static clothing.

It is also a good idea to use an ionizer or humidifier to remove static from the air.

- ◆ When installing any upgrade, be sure you understand what the installation procedure involves before you start. This will enable you to plan your work, and so minimise the amount of time that sensitive components are exposed.
- ◆ Do not remove the system unit cover, nor the anti-static bag or wrapping of any upgrade, until you need to.

Anti-static precautions

- ◆ Handle static-sensitive items with extreme care. Hold expansion cards and add-on components only by their edges, avoiding their electrical contacts. Never touch the components or electrical contacts on the motherboard or on expansion cards. In general, do not handle static sensitive items unnecessarily.
- ◆ Keep all conductive material, foodstuffs and especially liquids, away from your work area and the open computer.

A2

CLEANING AND TRANSPORTING

Cleaning the computer

Do not use solvents or abrasives, they might damage the system unit surfaces.

Do not use aerosols or sprays near any part of the system, *in particular*, air vents or grills, ports, or removable-media drives, as microscopic droplets can remain in the air for some time and then be sucked in when you switch on and cause irreparable damage.

Warning

Turn off the system unit and unplug all power cords before cleaning or moving the computer.

The system unit

- ◆ Occasionally wipe the outside of the system unit with a soft, slightly damp, clean cloth.
- ◆ Occasionally check the air vents on the rear and sides of the system unit. Dust and fluff can block the vents and limit the airflow. A small, clean, soft brush may be useful.
- ◆ Occasionally clean the removable media drives using a special disk cleaning kit. These are available from many sources including your Apricot dealer.

The monitor

Occasionally wipe the monitor with a soft, slightly damp, clean cloth. It is best to use antistatic glass cleaner on the monitor screen to help prevent dust adhesion. **Do not** spray glass cleaner directly onto the screen, it could run down inside the case and damage the circuitry.

The keyboard

When necessary, clean the keycaps with a slightly damp clean cloth and a minimum amount of a non-abrasive cleaning agent.

Regularly check the keyboard cable for wear and tear, particularly near table or shelf edges.

Take care not to spill any liquid or drop small objects, e.g. paper clips or staples, onto the keyboard. Follow these steps if this should happen to the keyboard and it stops working:

1. Switch off and unplug the keyboard.
2. If the liquid is sticky or viscous, unplug the keyboard and call your supplier or an authorised maintainer.
3. If the liquid is thin and clear, try unplugging the keyboard, turning it upside down to let the liquid drain out, and drying it for at least 24 hours at room temperature. If the keyboard does not work, call your supplier or an authorised maintainer.
4. If a solid object drops between the keys, turn the keyboard upside down and shake it gently. **Do not** probe between the keys as this may cause serious damage.

The mouse

The mouse tends to be used heavily and so is susceptible to damage, but a little care should minimise this.

Dust and fluff often accumulates in the ball tracking mechanism of the mouse and should be checked for regularly. To clean the mouse follow this procedure:

1. Unplug the mouse, turn it upside down and locate the plastic cover that holds the ball in place. Depending on the model, the plastic cover can be removed either by rotating it counter-clockwise or by sliding it forward slightly.
2. Remove the cover and set it aside. Then cupping one hand over the underside, turn the mouse back the right way up. The ball should drop into your hand.
3. Blow gently into the mouse to remove any dust that has collected there.

4. Inside the mouse there are three small rollers. Using a cotton swab moistened with a solvent cleaner, gently wipe off any oil or dust that has collected on the rollers, rotating them to reach all of their surfaces.
5. Use clear water, or water with a mild detergent, to clean the ball. Then dry it with a clean, soft cloth.
6. Put the ball back in its socket and replace the plastic cover. It should click into place.

The mouse cable should also be regularly checked for wear and tear, especially near table or shelf edges.

Transporting the computer

Use common sense when handling the computer. Hard disks in particular can be damaged if the computer is dropped or handled roughly.

Do not transport the computer with either a floppy disk or a CD-ROM left in the drives, as they may cause damage both to the media and to the drive.

Do not attempt to pick up the computer using either of the drives as a lifting point.

Do not try to move the computer while it is plugged into the AC power supply or with any other cables, (network, printer etc.), still attached and **especially** with the monitor on top.

If you need to transport the computer any great distance, use the original packing materials.

Warning

The computer is correctly set up to operate with the AC supply in the country in which it first sold. If you wish to use the computer in another country it may not be suitable. Consult your supplier or an authorised Apricot dealer.



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mitsubishi electric pc division

APRICOT COMPUTERS LIMITED

3500 PARKSIDE

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS PARK

BIRMINGHAM B37 7YS

UNITED KINGDOM

Tel (44) 121 717 7171 Fax (44) 121 717 3692



apricot

<http://www.apricot.co.uk>